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the much more constant finding of the bacillus in question, and its trial on animals more closely allied to man, before the claims set forth can be accepted. Dr. Sanarelli promises further contributions on the subject. Indeed, I am informed that the manuscript of a second memoir had been received by the editors of the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur* just prior to my departure from that institution. Possibly, therefore, it will be fairer to suspend judgment until his complete work on the subject has appeared, but it has been suggested that a fair plan would be to investigate the formation of toxines by the organism of Sanarelli, to endeavor with these toxines to immunize an animal, and then to ascertain if there is a corresponding production of antitoxines, to be evidenced by protection afforded to animals, both against the toxines and the culture itself. This would seem to me to be the most feasible plan, and I hope, in the interest of science, that it will be faithfully carried out.

Through the kindness of Professor Roux I am in possession of cultures of the organisms of both Havelburg and Sanarelli, and for much of the information herein contained I am indebted to Professor Novy, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who was investigating the questions at the Institut Pasteur.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. D. GEDDINGS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Yellow fever reported in Martinique and Puerto Rico.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE STATION,
via Lewes, Del., July 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the master of the American schooner *Lelia Smith* states that yellow fever is prevailing on the Island of Martinique, and that yellow fever and smallpox exist in Puerto Rico. The *Lelia Smith* is just from St. Johns, Antigua, having previously come from New York to Guadeloupe. The master states that Guadeloupe has quarantined against Martinique, and while he was at Guadeloupe a vessel (French) arrived from Martinique, and was put in quarantine; that it was reported that 1 man died from yellow fever while the vessel was in quarantine, on or about June 20, 1897. He states that Antigua and Gaudeloupe are clean, and no contagious diseases are there. He brings clean bills of health. The public health reports of July 16 make no mention of any yellow fever, either at Martinique or Puerto Rico, and recent arrivals at this station from St. Pierre, Martinique, have all brought clean bills of health, viz: Italian bark *St. Anna*, arrived July 12, seventeen days on voyage, and Italian bark *Maria*, arrived July 15, thirteen days on voyage. The statements of the master of the *Lelia Smith* were corroborated by the steward. In view of the absence of any other information to the contrary, it might be well to investigate these statements.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Plague on the British ship Annie Maud.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, Cal., July 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to report the British ship *Annie Maud*, one hundred and forty-three days from Calcutta, was placed in quarantine to-day for disinfection. A short while after leaving Calcutta one of the